

CORRECT on all occasions

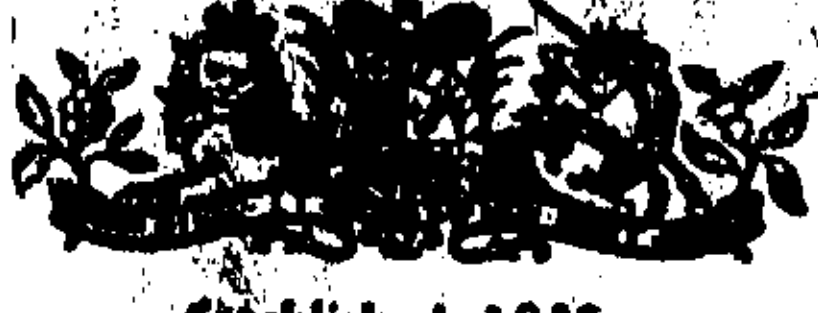
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BIG WELCOME FOR PRINCESS AND DUKE

Airport Greeting

Montreal, Oct. 8.

Canadians roared a welcome to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on Monday upon arrival for their first visit to the North American continent. They will make a 31-day tour including a stop in Washington, DC, and dinner with President Truman.

An American-built strato-cruiser — the 60-ton "Canopus" — brought the Princess and her husband to Montreal after a "first rate trans-Atlantic flight of 17 hours and 11 minutes. They alighted 19 minutes ahead of schedule.

The eager crowd considerably short of the 100,000 which had been expected sent up a great shout as the Princess, wearing a mink jacket and a blue-grey wool dress with a small matching velvet hat, stepped through the plane's doorway. The Duke was in his naval uniform.

The first glimpse the crowd had of the 25-year-old heiress presumptive and her atractive husband was a port-hole view. Both had their faces glued to the windows as the plane rolled to a halt.

As the Princess emerged from the plane's doorway, the Governor-General stepped forward to offer his hand.

The first shot of a 21-gun salute jarred the chill air. The band played "God Save the King." It was a dramatic moment in the brief welcoming programme.

Smiling graciously, the Princess after being greeted by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister, inspected a guard of honour of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

She and her husband then entered an open car for a drive around the airport en route to the siding where a train waited to take the Royal party to Quebec where the tour will get under way officially on Tuesday.

The crowd sent up cheer after cheer as Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip smiled and waved at them from their open car.

Before she had entered the car, Princess Elizabeth shook hands with each of the crew

members of the plane and chatted with each one briefly. The Duke did likewise. The Princess wore very little makeup. She showed no signs of the strain the Royal family has undergone as a result of King George's serious lung operation two weeks ago. — Associated Press.

PHONES PALACE

Montreal, Oct. 8. Princess Elizabeth, telephoned home today to report her safe arrival.

Less than an hour after landing here to begin a month-long North American tour she called her mother, Queen Elizabeth in London, to report and to inquire about the condition of her ailing father, King George. — Associated Press.

Attlee Heckled

Witham, Essex, Oct. 8. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, was heckled on the high cost of living and Persia when he opened an election speech by denying Conservative claims that Britain had lost prestige.

Challenges from the audience grew to an uproar when a woman shouted, "We are paying three or four times as much for loaves of articles."

Mr. Attlee retorted through the din, "I know you are. If you were in Australia you would be paying six or eight times as much, and in France 20 times as much." — Reuter.



As the tension deepened last week in Persia, 16 more men of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company returned to England from Abadan. Here is one of them passing through London Airport after the arrival of the group by plane. — London Express.

Ailing Dr Mossadegh Reaches New York

United Nations, N.Y., Oct. 8.

Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, Iran's aged and ailing premier, arrived today with a plea for American support in Iran's oil dispute with Britain.

The chartered Royal Dutch Airlines DC-6 carrying the Prime Minister touched down

at New York's International Airport at 4:24 p.m. GMT, ending a 33-hour flight from Teheran. United States public health officers were the first to see the 76-year-old premier, who has fainted several times in public during the months of the oil crisis tension.

Cleared by the Customs aboard the ship, Dr Mossadegh appeared shaky as he came out and posed for a picture at the top of the gangway. Bundled in a long black overcoat, he held a brown Honkburg in one hand while Mr. Naorollah Entezam, Iranian President of the UN General Assembly, supported his other arm as he waved. On the observation platform some 150 Iranians waved American and Iranian flags as he stepped on the airport runway. He was immediately led to an enclosure, where he read a three-minute statement in Iranian in a low, hoarse voice.

After praising American history and the American people, he said, "We are assured you will oppose any steps taken to increase the suffering and miseries of small nations. The sole reason for the lack of development, the deprivation and misfortunes of Iran during the last 50 years is the fact that a cruel and imperialistic company... has been trying to derive large annual profits of hundreds of millions of dollars."

PEOPLE ROBBED

"The natural resources of the needy and naked people have been robbed more and more every year on a progressive scale through all sorts of intrigue and setting-up of puppet governments. The only difference we have with the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company crystallized itself around this one point. It is for the sake of the said company that the British government has taken the role of guardian and referred this case to the Security Council. It is unbelievable to me that a group of shareholders of the former company should have been able to take advantage of an existing international organization for the exploitation of vast riches of the national wealth of Iran and to undertake such a task of all-round robbery against the people of Iran." — Reuter.

EGYPT ABROGATES 1936 TREATY Talks With Britain Broken Off

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Cairo, Oct. 8.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, tonight formally announced that the Egyptian Government had broken off negotiations with Britain, declaring the time had now come to denounce the 1936 treaty and the 1899 Sudan condominium agreement.

He placed before Parliament a decree denouncing the treaty and entailing an end to the privileges enjoyed by British troops in the Suez Canal.

Nahas Pasha's decree declared that King Farouk was King of Egypt and the Sudan.

A spokesman of the British Embassy said here tonight: "Egypt's unilateral abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty has no legal force."

He added that the position of British forces stationed in the Suez Canal zone "remains unchanged."

In his statement, made to a crowded Chamber, Nahas Pasha said:

"It is time our Government should fulfil the promise given in the last Throne speech by taking the necessary steps to abrogate the treaty and the Sudan condominium agreement of 1899."

Nahas Pasha had previously acquainted his own Wafdist Parliamentary group with the contents of his momentous address.

His speech in Parliament was frequently interrupted by applause.

There was one of his rare appearances before Parliament.

Nahas Pasha began by giving a history of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

He said that the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed under the misapprehension then surrounding Egypt from the Axis powers. He said that the defeat of the Axis and the establishment of the United Nations put an end to all menace.

The decree he submitted provides for a law governing the constitutional status of the Sudan upon the end of the condominium.

A constitutional assembly will be elected by the Sudanese themselves to draft a constitution on the following basis:

"Democratic rule in the Sudan; a unicameral or bicameral legislature in the Sudan elected by the people; a Cabinet formed by the Sudanese; Parliament to share with the King in making laws, budgets, taxes, etc.; foreign affairs and defence in the hands of the King."

CAUSES SENSATION

A nationwide sensation has been caused by the announcement made tonight that Egypt had broken off negotiations with Britain in relation to the 1936 treaty with Britain and the 1899 Sudan condominium agreement.

Political quarters here said tonight that Egypt was planning to stop rights and facilities extended to British forces stationed on her territory when the treaty abrogation comes into force with new legislation in the next Parliamentary session.

Egypt would also consider herself free from the provisions of Article 8 of the treaty stipulating that she has no right in her relations with foreign states to take up a stand contrary to the spirit of the treaty.

Further, in case of war or the threat of war, Egypt would not give British facilities, including the use of ports, airports and means of communications throughout her territory.

The talks held between the Ambassadors of Britain, France, Turkey and the United States lasted for more than two hours here tonight. One of their main problems was to find a way of offering Egypt equal partnership in a Middle Eastern defence organization.

The United States was taken the most interest in the matter because of its bearing on the whole picture of Middle East defence.

All Leave Cancelled

Fayid, Suez Canal Zone, Oct. 8.

All leave for British troops in the Suez Canal Zone towns of Port Said, Chania and Suez was cancelled tonight and troops ordered back to their camps.

A spokesman at General Headquarters here, announced that the British troops in the Canal Zone were self-sufficient and not in any way affected by the Egyptian Government's move to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. — Reuter.

memorandum being drafted at the British Embassy would be delivered on behalf of the British Ambassador alone, or together with those of France and the United States—and maybe Turkey.

In any case, it was taken to represent the Anglo-American-French attitude towards the Middle East as a whole within global Western strategic plans. — Reuter.

NO LEGAL FORCE

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

Unilateral abrogation by Egypt of the 1936 treaty with Great Britain had no legal force since the "treaty contains no provision for denunciation at any time," stated an official statement issued by the British Embassy here tonight.

The statement added that articles 8 and 16 of the treaty provide that it is to last for 20 years, following which a revision may be negotiated at the wish of either party.

"Under these articles, if the parties fail to reach an agreement their differences are to be referred to arbitration."

"The treaty may, however, be revised by agreement at any time after 10 years from the date of its signature and His Majesty's Government have, for their part, frequently demonstrated their willingness to enter negotiations and go to great lengths to meet the Egyptian viewpoint."

"The insistence, however, of the Egyptian Government on unconditional acceptance of their original demands has made it impossible thus far to find a basis for negotiations."

His Majesty's Government regard the 1936 treaty as remaining in force and intend to stand on their rights under that treaty."

In another statement on Nahas Pasha's claim that he had received no new proposals from the British side, a spokesman of the British Embassy said: "His Majesty's Ambassador had promised the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Salah el Din Pasha, that he would let him know immediately he could give a date when His Majesty's Government's new proposals would be communicated to the Egyptian Government."

Minister for Foreign Affairs in writing that His Majesty's Government confidently hoped to be able to make a communication to the Egyptian Government by October 10." — Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S COMMENT

London, Oct. 8.

Mr Winston Churchill said tonight that Egypt's move to push Britain out of the Suez Canal Zone and the Sudan was a "grave and injurious blow."

He said Egypt's abrogation of its treaty with Britain would be a "grievous misfortune for the whole Western world."

Mr Churchill spoke over the British Broadcasting Corporation Home Service, opening the Conservative Party's radio campaign for election. He made another appeal for association between the British Empire and the United States. — United Press.

NOTE DELIVERED

Pam Mun Jom, Korea, Oct. 8.

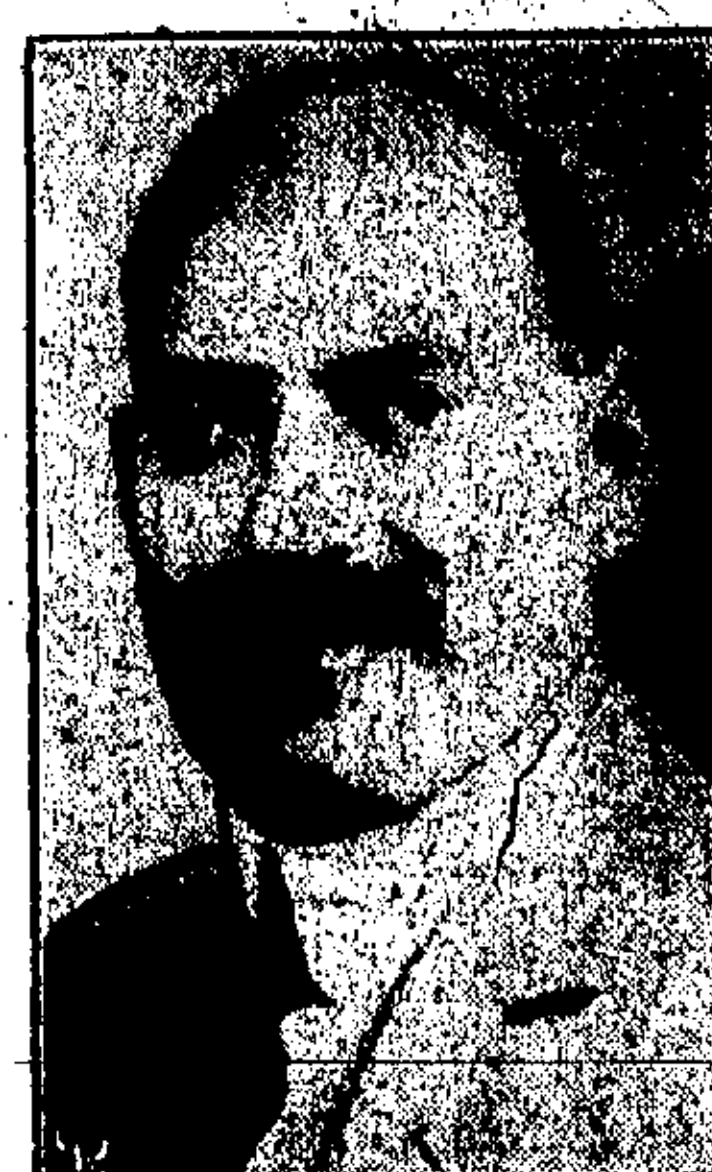
General Matthew B. Ridgway's message agreeing to move the truce conference to this village was delivered today to the Communists at 8 a.m. by Col. James Murray of the UN liaison staff. — United Press.

Warship Strikes A Mine

Washington, Oct. 8.

Nine Navy men were killed and 18 injured on Sunday when the US destroyer, Ernest G. Small, was damaged by a probable Red mine in the Korean area, it was announced tonight. The destroyer was able to proceed to Sasebo, Japan, under her own power. — United Press.

Of the 10,877,788 people entitled to vote, 40.3 per cent abstained. — Reuter.



NAHAS PASHA

Tories Gain In French Election

Paris, Oct. 8.

The first ballot in France's departmental elections yesterday showed a marked success for Conservative candidates and a marked setback for Socialists.

The poll continued the Socialist loss in popularity displayed in the general elections in June.

Final official figures, published this morning for 814 metropolitan seats, show that the Conservatives got nearly a third of their candidates elected in the first ballot—308 out of 961.

The Gaullists, although gaining 10 seats, got less than a tenth of their candidates elected—in the first round 133 out of 607.

This constitutes a relative loss in prestige for the Gaullists in favour of Conservatives and Radicals, who also had a third of their candidates elected—223 out of 670.

This fact may have importance for the final ballot next Sunday, since it may induce many candidates to come out as Moderates rather than Gaullists.

PREMIER'S CLAIM

Next Sunday's ballot for the 700 seats not yet filled in metropolitan France will be decided by a simple majority vote.

Premier, Fléven claimed the result as a sign of stability in French politics and a defeat for democratic extremists.

He said it argued in favour of a regrouping of the Government parties—call to the Socialists—to abandon their present neutrality in Parliament and rejoin the Centre coalition.

Of the 10,877,788 people entitled to vote, 40.3 per cent abstained. — Reuter.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Egypt Fulfils A Threat

EGYPT'S unilateral abrogation of the 1936 treaty with Britain and the 1899 Sudan condominium agreement lacks the element of surprise, but its timing is not without significance. Nahas Pasha's announcement to the Egyptian Parliament coincided with the disclosure that the United States, Britain and France intended to present a demarche this week requesting Egyptian partnership in Middle East defence, one feature of which would be the internationalising of the Suez Canal defences. Abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty to some extent cuts across this joint proposal inasmuch as the internationalising of the Suez Canal defences. Abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty to some extent cuts across this joint proposal inasmuch as the internationalising of the Suez Canal defences. Abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty to some extent cuts across this joint proposal inasmuch as the internationalising of the Suez Canal defences.

sign of appreciating the dangers consequent upon the Egyptian action to weaken the defences of the Suez Canal. Anglo-American agreement, it contended, is the key to the situation in Egypt, as it is in Persia and all over the Middle East. When the Persian affair had reached its extreme critical point, and not before, a sufficient degree of co-operation at a high enough level was secured. Washington found that it was not, after all, disinterested and could not afford to be neutral. It is not suggested that Anglo-American agreement means simple American backing for British policies any more than it means automatic British acceptance of any American proposal. It does not require a formal alliance or the creation of an open Anglo-American front. What is required is mutual understanding and mutual trust. If it is still necessary to convince Washington that Britain does not intend to stir up trouble in the Middle East simply by trusted selfishness, it is just as essential that Americans convince the British that they will not throw away irreplaceable assets of the free world simply through unwillingness to stand up to the local politicians. This is the significant challenge contained in Egypt's abrogation of a treaty under which Britain holds recognisable contractual rights. That the United States has become associated with a move that seeks to stabilise the defences of the Middle East is a welcome sign that Washington is prepared to throw her weight in with Britain to prevent deterioration of the situation in the Suez Canal zone. The fear is the gesture may have come a little late. Unquestionably Nahas Pasha has beaten the Big Three to the draw, and after the treaty abrogation announcement the Big Three defence offer to Egypt is something of an anticlimax.

KING'S MAJESTY

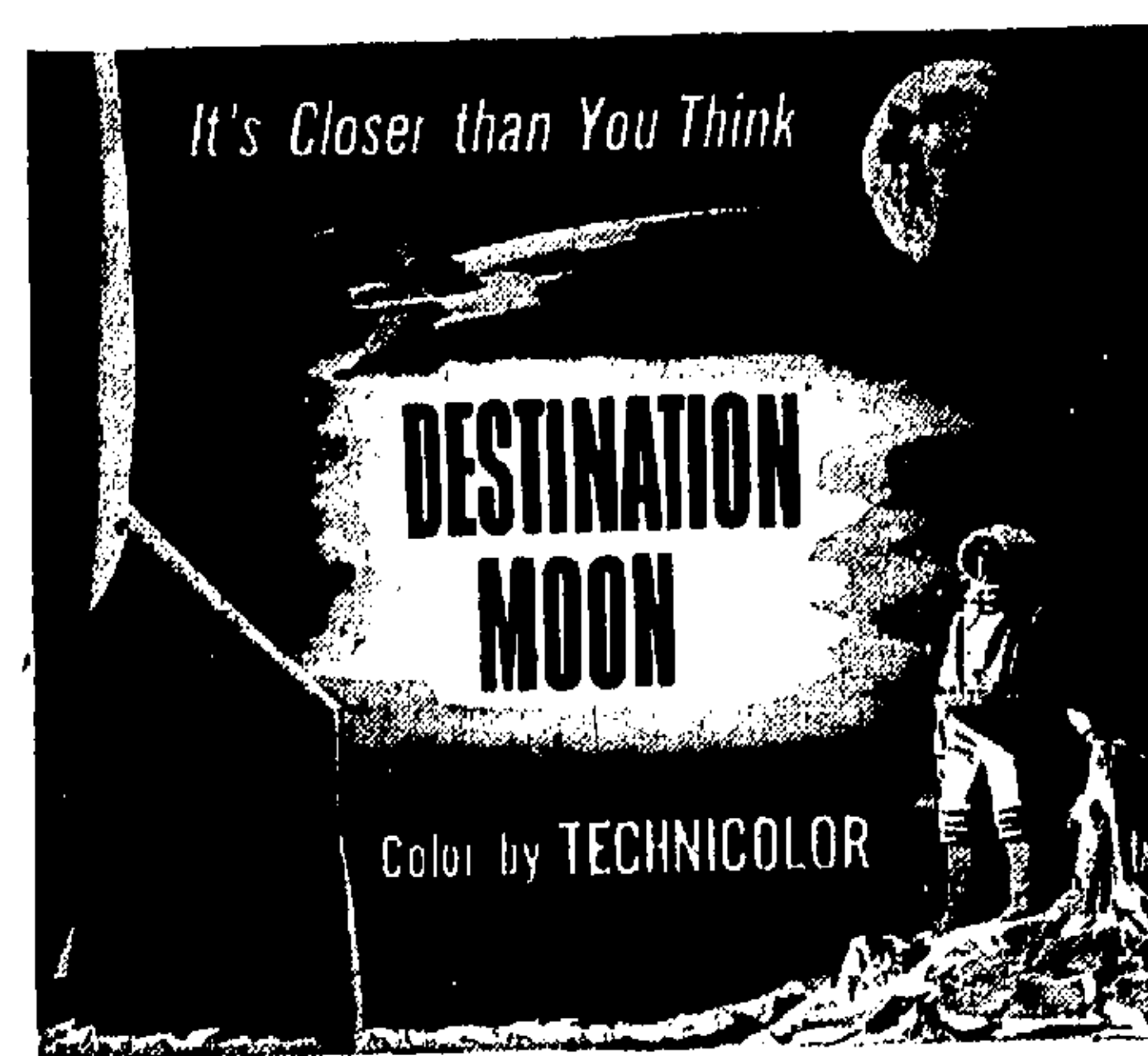
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COALITION OUT OF QUESTION

Churchill Election Broadcast

ARABS PUT DEMANDS TO ISRAEL

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 8. Five Arab deputies whose votes are important to the new Israeli Government today outlined twelve demands for better treatment of the country's Arab minority.

The demands were presented during a 12-hour debate in which Dr. David Ben-Gurion, new Coalition Cabinet, was asking for vote of confidence.

Self-Eidun Zeoubi of Nazareth, the Arab deputies' spokesman, demanded from the new Cabinet:

1. The abolition of military rule wherever security considerations permit.
2. The return of relatives of Arab residents.
3. The restitution of land and property of Arabs living in Israel.
4. Equitable representation of Arabs in the administration.
5. The abolition of monopolies for Arab produce.
6. Equal prices for Arab produce and mechanisation of Arab agriculture.
7. The handing over of Moslem religious property from the Ministry of Religion to Moslem hands.
8. The use of Arabic for official correspondence with Arabs.
9. An extension of the Arab high school network.
10. The amendment of the law on ownership of land.
11. The discontinuance of expulsion of Arab refugees. The entire problem of Arab refugees to be left to the future.
12. An attitude of respect towards the Arab minority.

Reuter.

Seeking A Lost Town

London, Oct. 8. A small party of archaeologists are searching at Epsice (Herts) for the Roman town of Sulloniace, said by authorities to have existed near Brockley Hill.

The archaeologists—members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and of historical societies in Middlesex and Hertfordshire—are trying to determine the site and limits of the ancient town.

A Roman kiln found recently and pottery, incinerary urns and cobbled floors unearthed last year are thought to indicate "most certainly" that a Roman site exists in the area.—London Express Service.

But Tory Leader Hints At Liberal Participation

London, Oct. 8. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Conservative leader, in an election broadcast tonight, said that there was no prospect of a coalition government in Britain except under actual, mortal danger.

Mr. Churchill said that in Britain there were 50,000,000 people in an island which grew food for 30,000,000.

"All the rest has got to be provided for by the goods and services we can render to other countries," he said.

"There never was a community of 50,000,000 people standing at our high level of civilisation on such an insecure foundation."

Mr. Churchill said that the people of Britain would endanger their very existence "if we go on consuming our strength in bitter party or class conflicts."

"After the bitter wrangling of the last two years there is no prospect of a coalition except under actual mortal danger."

"Nevertheless, we need not magnify our differences. We have to make them more clear and not to make them more wide."

Meantime, as the election campaign goes into full swing, informed sources said that Mr. Churchill would leave himself free to invite Liberals and, possibly, Independents to take part in the Government if he wins.

These sources added that this was what Mr. Churchill meant by his recent reference to a "broad-based government."

But it would be a Conservative government. The question of a coalition was ruled out. In a letter to Scottish electors today, Mr. Churchill said that the election was being held because Socialism had collapsed.—Reuter.

PEACE HOPES

London, Oct. 8. The Conservative and Liberal parties, "and part of the Socialist Party," supported the policy of rearmament "not because we believe it is the very method by which a reasonable and lasting settlement might be reached," declared Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party, in an election speech here today.

"I believe that if the British Empire and Commonwealth, joined together in fraternal association with the United States and the growing power of Western Europe—including a reconstituted France and Germany—worked together steadfastly, then the time will come, and may come sooner than is now expected, when a settlement may be reached which will give us peace for a long time. That is what our hearts desire," Mr. Churchill added.

He said that the free democracies were re-arming "to prevent Communist Russia, its reluctant satellites, and its ardent votaries spread about in many countries—some of them even here—from beating us all down to their dead level, as they have done as much as they can to people of every country they have occupied during and since the war."

"Unless if you are armed and strong you cannot expect any mercy from the Communists," he said.

BARGAIN POSSIBLE

"But if you are armed and strong you may make a bargain with them which might rid the world of the terror in which it now lives and relieve us all from much of the impoverishment and privations into which we shall otherwise certainly sink."

Mr. Churchill continued, "I do not hold that we should re-arm in order to fight, I hold that we should re-arm in order to parley. I hope and believe that there may be a parley."

Didn't Go According To Plan

Madrid, Oct. 8. Augusto Yatojo, a 23-year-old would-be bull-fighter, admittedly has weak eyes. "But in the ring the bull looks so big that I don't need glasses," he said.

Something was lacking yesterday when the youthful matador made his appearance in a bull ring here.

Today, rubbing his badly bruised body, Yatojo knew now a pedestrian must feel who survived being run over by a steam roller. The bull tossed him all over the arena. Two angry animals sent him spinning in mid-air summersaults. Only quick action of vigilant toreros prevented the Peruvian-Japanese novice from being gored.

He finally made the fatal thrust with his sword, but it too was off his mark. The blade failed to cut clearly through the bull's shoulder blades.

Spanish spectators suggested he change his profession. Yatojo, born in Peru of mixed Peruvian-Japanese parentage, was among several South American and Spanish novices appearing in yesterday's show.—United Press.

TO CONVALESCENCE IN SPAIN

London, Oct. 8. Mr. William J. McKell, Governor-General of Australia, left London by air today for Barcelona, Spain, for a fortnight's convalescence.

He was accompanied by his wife, son and daughter. Mr. McKell has been suffering with post-herpetic neuralgia since his arrival in London two months ago.—Reuter.

Korea Conscription

Pusan, Oct. 8. The South Korean Government announced tonight that it will present a bill to the National Assembly proposing the call-up of all males from 17 to 50 years of age for labour and military manpower.—Reuter.

"Ike" And The Aggressors



General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, speaks to members of the "Redland" aggressor forces taking part in "Operation Counterthrust," biggest air-land manoeuvre held in Germany since the war. — London Express Service.

French Expect New Terrorist Outbursts In Indo-China

Saigon, Oct. 7. Twelve thousand police and the French Union Army are on the alert for attempts to stage a new wave of terrorism in some French-held zones of Indo-China.

The Vietminh (national resistance) military leader, Generalissimo Vo Nguyen Giap, in a dramatic radio call has instructed his Communist-led forces to overhaul their guerrilla movement.

Police and Army officers believe that this appeal is a result of the recent Vietminh reverses in Tonkin and Cochinchina.

Inside the French-held Tonkin delta, French Union forces, sweeping through ricefields and villages, have this year killed or captured about 20,000 guerrillas and terrorists.

They have tightened their perimeter defences against infiltrators and are now succeeding in denying the guerrillas human and material resources from the rich delta.

In Cochinchina, recent French operations have carved up numerous Vietminh strongholds, cut off their communications and prevented them from co-ordinating their military activities.

Everywhere, the big force of police and security officers are co-operating with the French Union Army in checking village activities and restricting movements.

The French believe that the Vietminh, deprived of their ability to organise large-scale resistance in the French Zones, may now turn to intensifying indiscriminate individual acts of terrorism.

"URGENT NECESSITY"

The latest reports from Tonkin say that the guerrillas are stiffening the defence of their remaining strongholds.

Generalissimo Giap, in his radio statement, described the development of his guerrilla movement in the French-occupied zones as a "most urgent necessity."

He criticised his supporters in these regions who, he said, preferred pitched battles to guerrilla tactics.

Official French statistics on terrorist and guerrilla activities from the first quarter of 1948 to the second quarter of 1951 show that 1950 was the most successful year for the Vietminh guerrillas. They killed or wounded 6,961 people. In the first half of 1950, 4,681 people were killed or wounded in Indo-China by guerrillas, compared with only 2,137 for the same period of 1951.

A more than 100 per cent decrease this year in terrorist successes is important to morale in Indo-China where, since the beginning of 1948, 20,000 people

Wives Taken To Task

Bangkok, Oct. 8. Thailand's housewives spend too much of their leisure time unwisely, a special Government committee decided here. Card-playing was their favourite pastime, the committee said.

The committee decided to ask industries to encourage housewives to devote of their leisure to part-time jobs.—Reuter.

Show Dogs Expect A Family

Alton, Oct. 8. Two Leonberger dogs, believed to be the only pair of their kind in Britain, are expected to become parents next month.

They are Lassie and Wilson, owned by Mr David Gower, of Anstey Road, Alton.

He obtained Wilson in the closing weeks of the war for 10 tablets of soap from a farmer in Austria.

Lassie, bought in Germany, came out of quarantine last January.

Both dogs attracted attention at Cruft's Show this year. Lassie, a two-year-old, weighs 96lb. Wilson weighs 154lb. He can paw the air at 8ft. 3in.

Footnote.—Leonbergers are related to hounds bred for sport and sheep-tending by the Hapsburgs of Hungary.—London Express Service.

Archaeologists' Discovery

Hamfords, Oct. 8. Archaeologists have discovered 320 urns in a burial ground here, believed to date from the first three centuries of the Christian era.

Dr Karl Kersten, Curator of the Schleswig Prehistorical Museum, who supervised the diggings, also unearthed weapons and ornaments, including 20 double-edged swords and battle-axes, shield buckles and spearpoints, decorations for drinking horns and belts, and horse bridles.—Reuter.



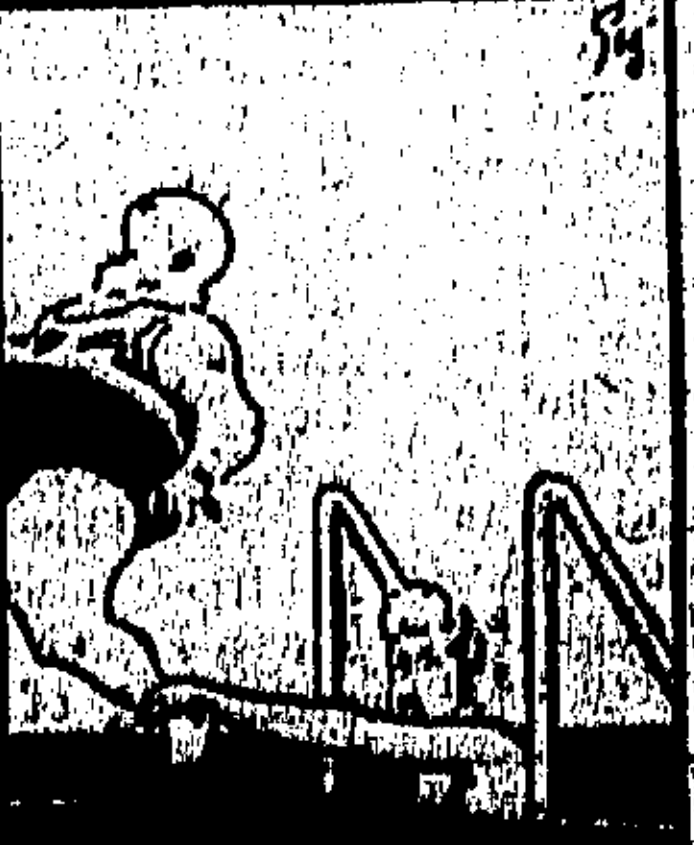
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REACTION TO STALIN STATEMENT Played Up By Red Newspaper

Moscow, Oct. 8. Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, today devoted a full page to foreign Press reaction to Marshal Stalin's statement on Saturday that Russia had tested an atom bomb.

Most of the page consisted of comment from China and the East European countries. By Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The most enthusiastic reaction was from China where it was reported the statement "roused universal joy and satisfaction."

It was a menacing warning to the American war-mongers, a death blow to the plan of the aggressors and at the same time brought joy and confidence to millions of peace-lovers all over the world.

East European comment also emphasised that the statement had bolstered the morale of the "camp of the peace partisans" and said that the United States had lost a powerful means of pressure and blackmail.

From New York, London, Paris, New Delhi and Rome, Tass reported mainly the front page prominence given to the statement but did not carry Press comment from the Western capitals.

Fuller report from Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Helsinki showed the big play given to the statement in the Scandinavian Press and radio.

A Finnish newspaper was quoted as saying that the breaking of the United States atom monopoly meant at the same time breakdown of atom diplomacy.

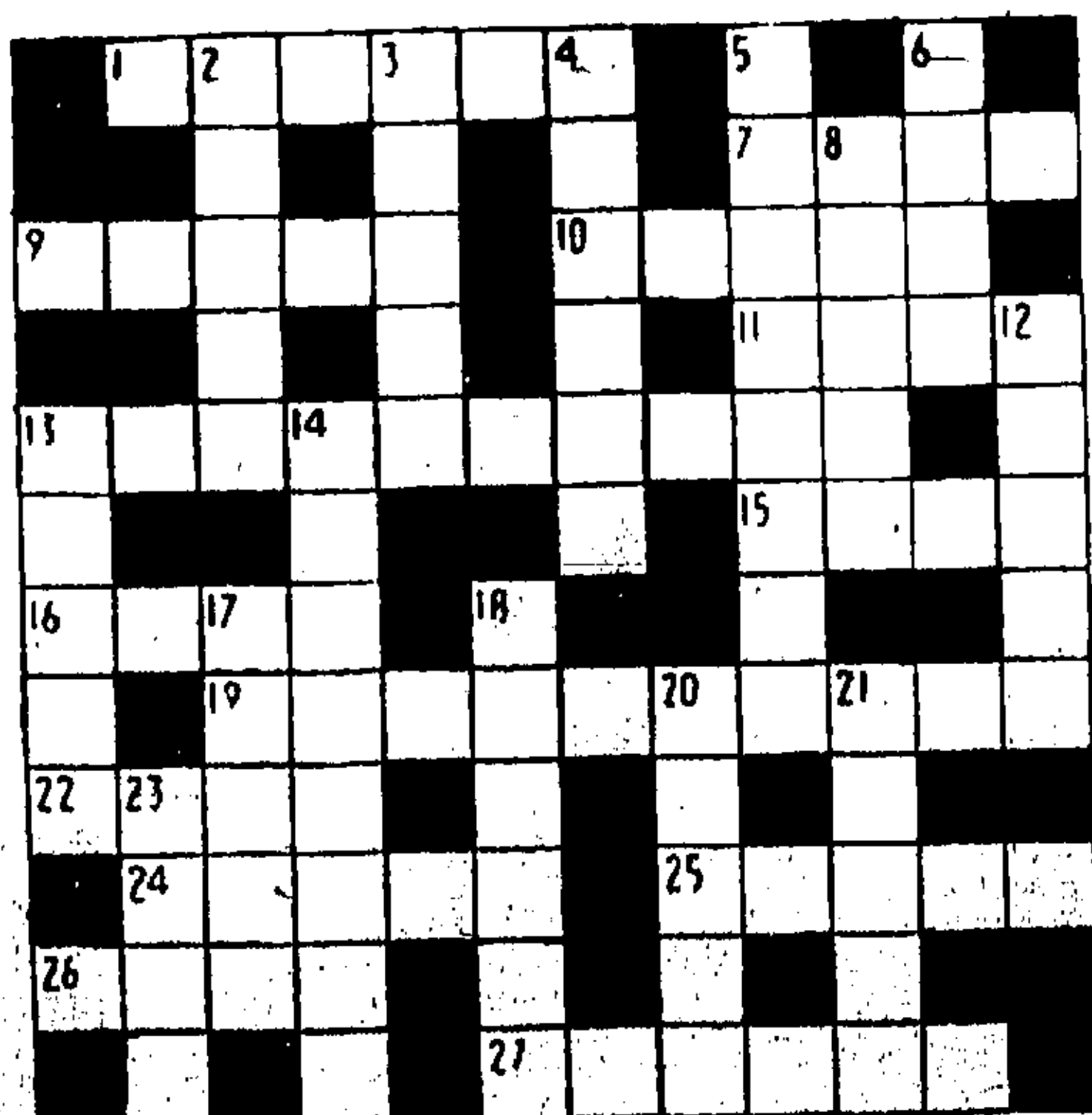
A Swedish newspaper was quoted as noting the absence so far of official United States reaction to the statement.

The Vatican And Pakistan

Karachi, Oct. 8. Pakistan and the Vatican have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The announcement said that they would establish legations with the object of maintaining and further strengthening the friendly relations already existing between Pakistan and the Holy See.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

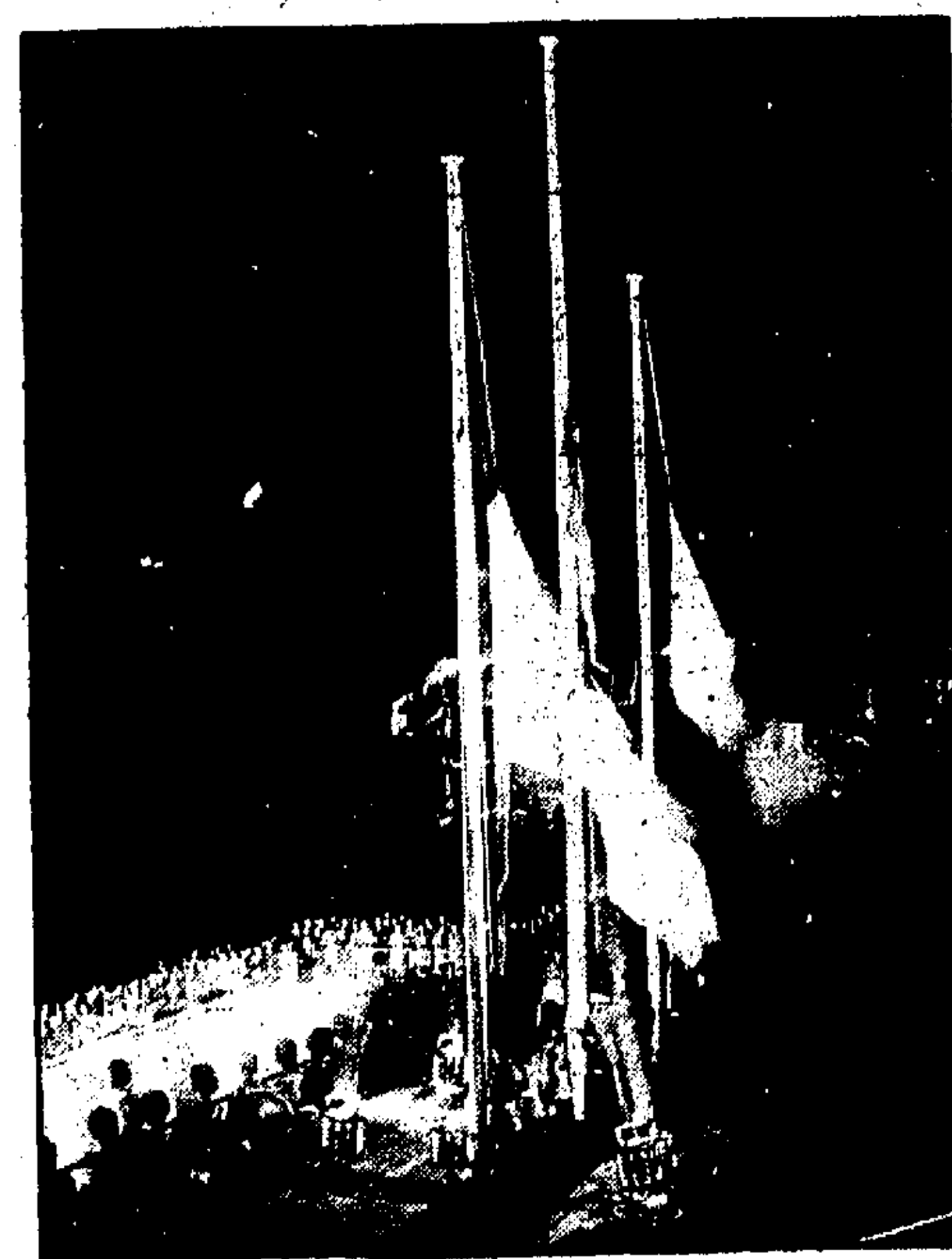
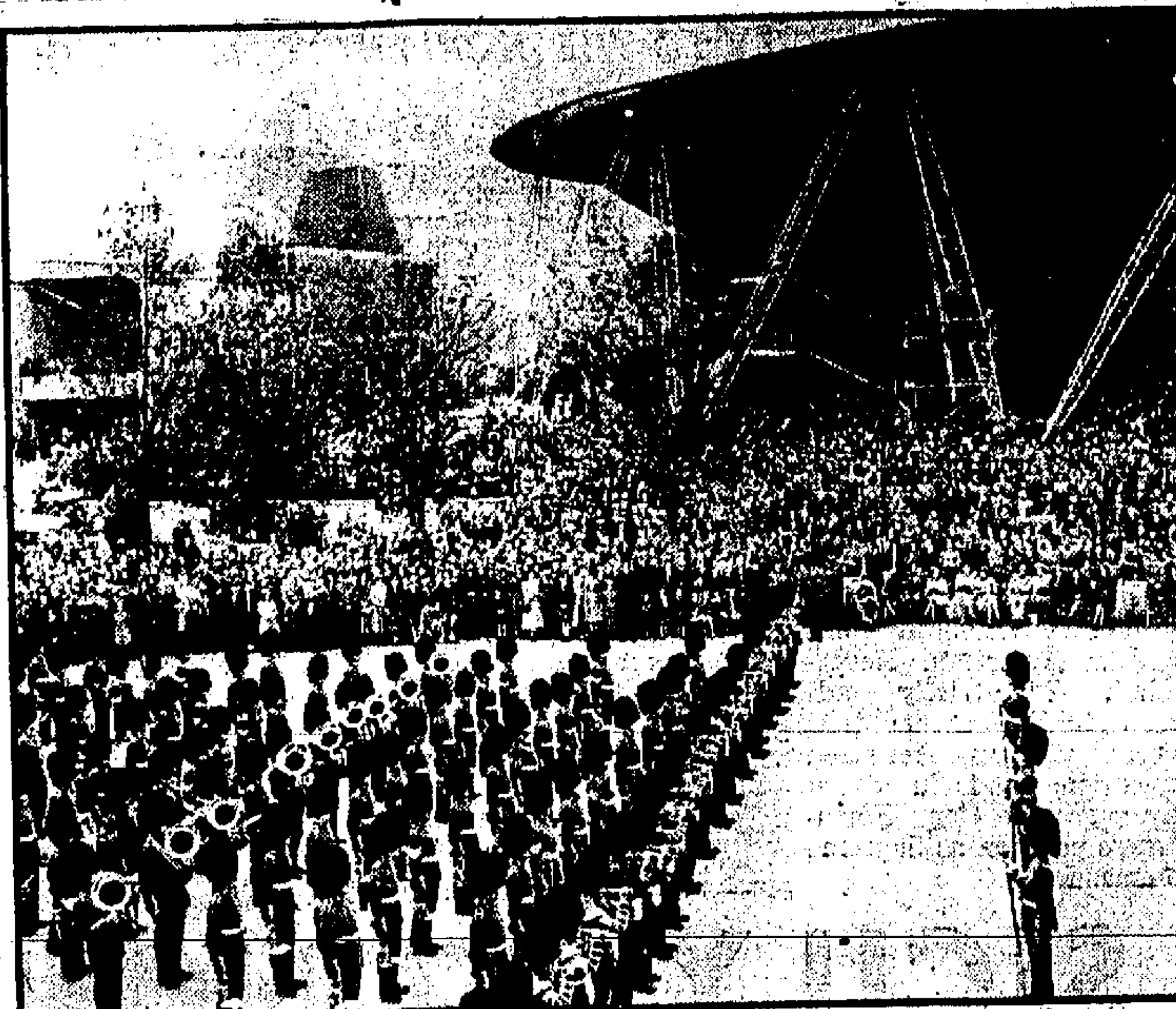
- 1 Minister (8)
- 7 End-piece (4)
- 9 Gallant (5)
- 10 Poet (5)
- 11 Grain (5)
- 12 Missing (4)
- 13 Tackle (4)
- 14 Plate (4)
- 15 Lacking veneration (10)
- 16 Learning (4)
- 17 Quietude (5)
- 18 Coalition (5)
- 19 Damsel (4)
- 20 Score (8)

DOWN

- 2 Grant (5)
- 3 Something special (5)
- 4 Discount (8)
- 5 More robust (8)
- 6 Catalogue (4)
- 8 Saw (5)
- 10 Support (5)
- 11 Pattern (5)
- 12 Grow in numbers (8)
- 13 Ancestress (5)
- 14 Respectable (8)
- 15 Give out (5)
- 16 Proclamation (8)
- 17 Gem (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Manoeuvre, 8. Jewel, 9. Delicate, 12. Disputes, 15. Pelt, 16. Completed, 18. Delights, 19. Pyre, 21. Diversified, 22. Provided, 23. Laid, 24. Latitude, Down: 2. Shook, 3. Mass, 4. Abet, 5. Bill, 6. Unhappy, 7. Sweet, 9. Dupes, 10. Lured, 11. Lure, 12. Lure, 13. Lure, 14. Lure, 15. Lure, 16. Lure, 17. Lure, 18. Lure, 19. Lure, 20. Lure, 21. Lure, 22. Lure, 23. Lure, 24. Lure.

Ringing Down The Curtain On Festival Of Britain



The Festival of Britain, on the South Bank of the Thames, officially closed on Sept. 30. Upper photo shows crowds watching the massed bands, drums and pipes of the Brigade of Guards beating the retreat on the fairway. Lower picture portrays the floodlit scene as men of the Royal Fusiliers lowered the Union Jack and the Festival flags.

New State Will Have 2 Capitals

Benghazi, Oct. 8. Independent Libya is going to have two capitals—Tripoli and Benghazi.

This was decided on Sunday by the Constituent Assembly laying the groundwork for the new United Nations-sponsored State which gets its independence next January 1.

There has been sharp debate for months over location of the capital.

King El Senussi, who is to be ruler of the new State, is from Cyrenaica. Its capital always has been Benghazi.

But the new United Libya will include Cyrenaica, Tripolitana and the Fezzan.

Tripoli, site of a big U.S. Air Force base, will be the largest city in Libya, and there has been a strong movement to make it the capital.—Associated Press.

Japs Refused Hearing

Washington, Oct. 8. The United States Supreme Court on Monday refused a hearing to a group of about 4,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast who seek official declarations that they are United States citizens.

All of the group were born in this country. While held in relocation centres during World War II, they signed renunciations of American citizenship.

The Japanese-Americans contended they did this under pressure from nationalistic elements in the relocation centres.—Associated Press.

Giant Cable Laid

Copenhagen, Oct. 8. A giant cable, which will conduct electricity from Sweden to Denmark, has been laid under the water, which divides the two countries. Made in Denmark, it is three miles long, the largest of its kind in the world.—Reuter.

ILL-FATED Plane 'Just Vanished'

Nicosia, Oct. 8. An Indian Air Force Dakota plane which crashed on the south Turkish coast on Saturday with the loss of five lives was in contact with the control tower here shortly before 2 p.m. on Saturday when it was due to land.

It was then about 80 miles away on its way here from Malta.

The wireless operator asked for a weather report over Nicosia. This was immediately given by the control at Nicosia but it was not clear whether the plane picked up the report.

Directly afterwards, all contact ceased and the plane simply vanished, blown northwards by a 30-knot southern wind.

When an R.A.F. search over a wide area of the sea-lane between Cyprus and Turkey yielded no result, Turkish Air Force assistance was asked for.

This was readily given and it was actually a Turkish aircraft which spotted the wreck near Anamur, a few minutes before 4 p.m. on Sunday. Until this afternoon R.A.F. information was that the plane carried a crew of seven of whom five had been killed and two injured.—Reuter.

Manoeuvres In The Med.

Naples, Oct. 8. Forty-four units of the United States 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean dropped anchor here today. Six Dutch warships commanded by Commodore Burghard will join the American ships in submarine and anti-submarine warfare and convoy escort operations in the Central Mediterranean this week.

The Dutch ships include the light cruiser Tromp, three destroyer escorts and two submarines.—Reuter.

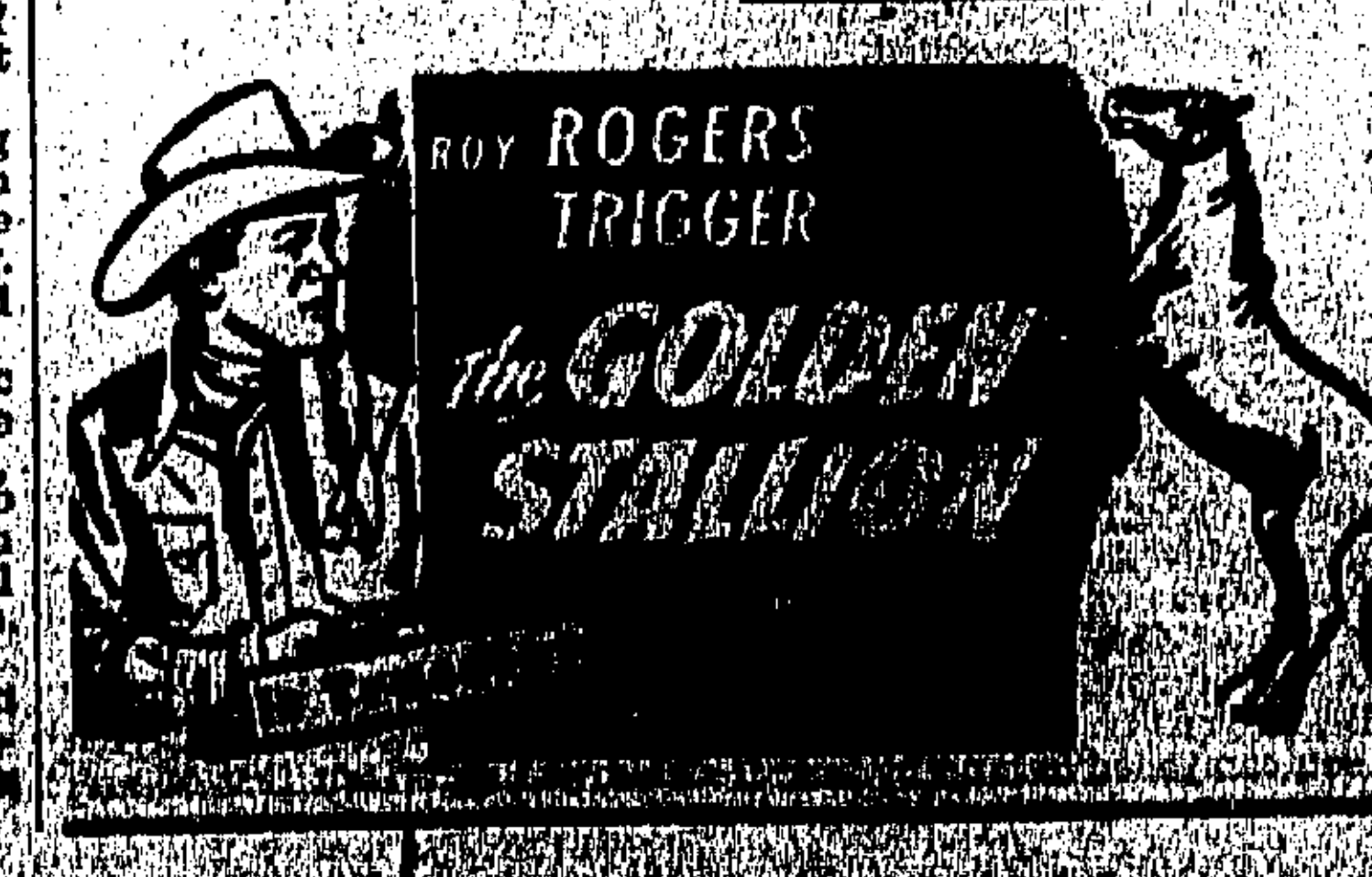
Taxi-Driver's Queer Hobby

Eastbourne, Oct. 8. Taxi-driver Reg Camm, of Eastbourne, collects spent matches.

With them he began making models of boats and cars. Then he made a scale model of the Queen Elizabeth, 2ft. 6in. long. That took 12,000 matches and four months to make.

He fitted it with electric motors and now sails it on the lake at Frinton Park. Then he made four more to go with it. They took nearly a year. He has also made a model of Tower Bridge. It is 7ft. 6in. long and took 18,000 matches. This makes him a well-known figure in the model-making world.—Reuter.

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NEXT CHANCE TO-MORROW QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

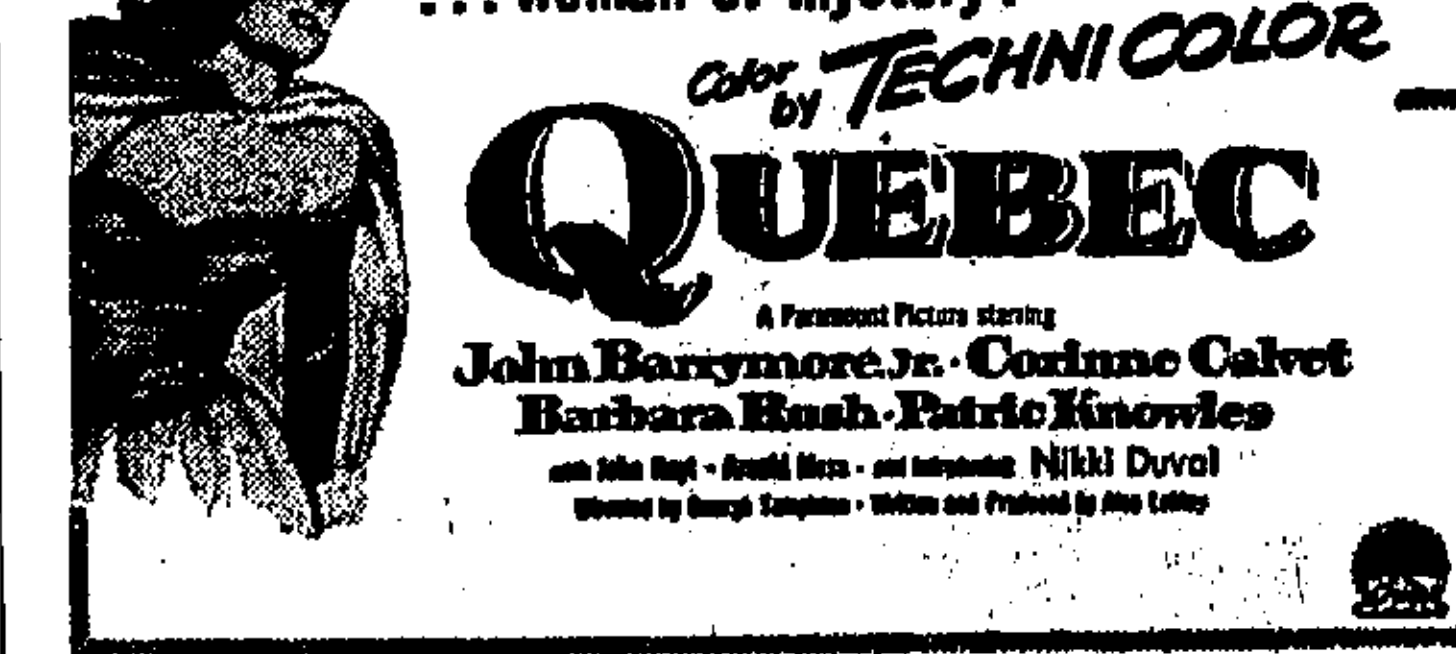
Warner Bros. "Inside The Walls Of Folsom Prison" M-G-M's "The Skipper Surprised His Wife" David Brian • Steve Cochran Robert Walker • Joan Leslie

LEE LIBERTY

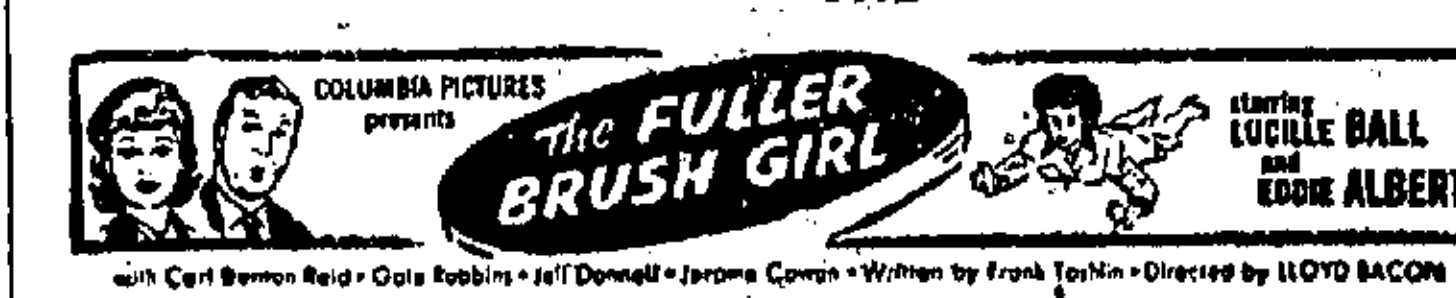
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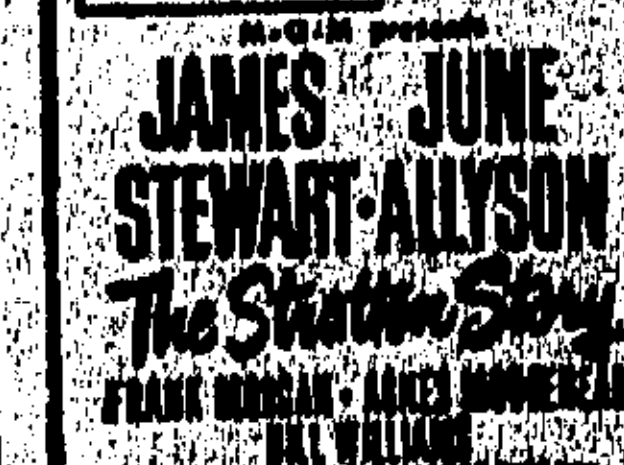
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ALL MR CHURCHILL'S PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF SECOND WORLD WAR MEMOIRS WERE SERIALIZED EXCLUSIVELY IN HONGKONG IN THE CHINA MAIL. THE FIFTH BOOK, ENTITLED "CLOSING THE RING," BEGAN ON THIS PAGE YESTERDAY. THIS VOLUME COVERS THE YEAR FROM SICILY TO THE NORMANDY LANDINGS

FOR reasons of policy we had hitherto yielded the command and direction of the campaign in Northwest Africa to the United States. At the beginning they were preponderant in numbers and influence. In the months that had passed since "Torch" began, the arrival of the victorious Eighth Army from the Desert and the building up in Tunisia of the British First Army had given us the proportion there of 11 British divisions to four American. Nevertheless I strictly adhered to the theme that "Torch" was an American expedition, and in every way supported Gen. Eisenhower's position as Supreme Commander.

By our cover plans, the enemy were kept in doubt until the last moment where our stroke would fall. Our naval movements and military preparations in Egypt suggested an expedition to Greece. Since the fall of Tunis, they had sent more planes to the Mediterranean, but the additional squadrons had gone, not to Sicily, but to the Eastern Mediterranean. Northwest Italy and Sardinia. July 10 was the appointed day. On the morning of July 9 the great armadas from east and west were converging south of Malta, and it was time for all air forces to be on the move. On my way to Chequers, where I was to await the result, I spent an hour in the Admiralty War Room. The map covered an entire wall and showed the enormous convoys, escorts and supporting detachments moving towards their assault beaches. This was the greatest amphibious operation so far attempted in history. But all depended on the weather.

Two live airfields were now in our hands, and by July 18 there were only 25 serviceable German aircraft in the island. Eleven hundred planes, more than half of them German, were left behind destroyed or damaged. Our air forces tried hard to stop the passage of troops from the mainland to Messina. They were only partly successful against the heavy anti-aircraft fire.

On July 16 Gen. Alexander ordered the Eighth Army to attack the western side of Mount Etna, and the Seventh Army to seize the roads around Etna and the western highway at Peralia. The 50th Division could make little progress, and the Germans had brought reinforcements, including six battalions of the redoubtable 1st Parachute Division from the mainland. On its left we made some ground, but it was clear that a new plan and more troops were needed. There was a lull on the British front till the 78th Division arrived from Tunisia.

Too late for postponement
THE morning of the 9th was fine, but by noon a fresh and unseasonable northwest wind sprang up. During the afternoon the wind increased, and by evening there was a heavy swell, which would make landings hazardous, particularly on the western beach, in the American sector. The landing-craft convoys plunging northward from Malta and from many African ports between Bizerta and Benghazi were having a rough voyage.

Arrangements had been made for postponing the landing in case of necessity, but a decision would have to be taken not later than noon. Watching anxiously from the Admiralty the First Sea Lord inquired by signal about the weather conditions. Adm. Cunningham replied at 8 p.m. "Weather not favourable, but operation proceeding."

"It was," he says, "manifestly too late for postponement, but considerable anxiety was felt, particularly for the small-craft convoys making up against the sea." They were indeed much delayed and became scattered. Many ships arrived late but fortunately no great harm resulted. "The wind," says Cunningham, "mercifully eased during the night, and by the morning of the 10th had ceased, leaving only a tidesome swell and surf on the western beaches." The bad weather helped to give us surprise. Adm. Cunningham continues:

The very efficient cover plan and the deceptive routing of convoys played their part. In addition the vigilance of the enemy was undoubtedly relaxed owing to the unfavourable phase of the moon. Finally came this wind, dangerously close at the time to making some, if not all, the landings impracticable. These apparently unfavourable factors had actually the effect of making the weary Italians, who had been alert for many nights, turn thankfully in their beds, saying, "Tonight at any rate they can't come." But they came.

Hard fortune for airborne
THE airborne forces met hard fortune. More than one-third of the gliders carrying our 1st Air Landing Brigade were released too early by their American towing aircraft, and many of the men they carried were drowned. The survivors scattered over a wide area. Sicily, not only 12 gliders arrived at the important bridge, which was their aim. Out of eight gliders and 11 men, who were also released, only one glider and one man survived. The rest of the 1st Air Landing Brigade were scattered over a wide area.

On the American front the air landings were also too widely dispersed, but the many small parties creating damage and confusion inland worried the Italian coastal divisions. The sea-borne landings, under continuous fighter protection, were everywhere highly successful. Syracuse and Pachino on the British front, Licata and Gela on the American, were captured. The Eighth Army took Augusta on the 12th.

The major effort of the Eighth Army was now directed against the airfields at Catania and Gerbini. Aided by more airborne and sea-borne landings of parachute and commando troops, which captured vital bridges, the Army crossed the river Simeto. But now German troops from farther west, reinforced the Italians and progress beyond the river was stopped. On the 16th the left flank of the Eighth Army reached Calligaris, in close touch with the Americans, who were also pressing westwards along the coast and had taken Porto Empedocle.

action, under a well-ried German commander, Gen. Huber. But the speedy collapse of Italy became probable. There was a marked change of feeling in our circles in Whitehall and we decided on the border plan of a direct attack on the west coast of Italy to seize Naples.

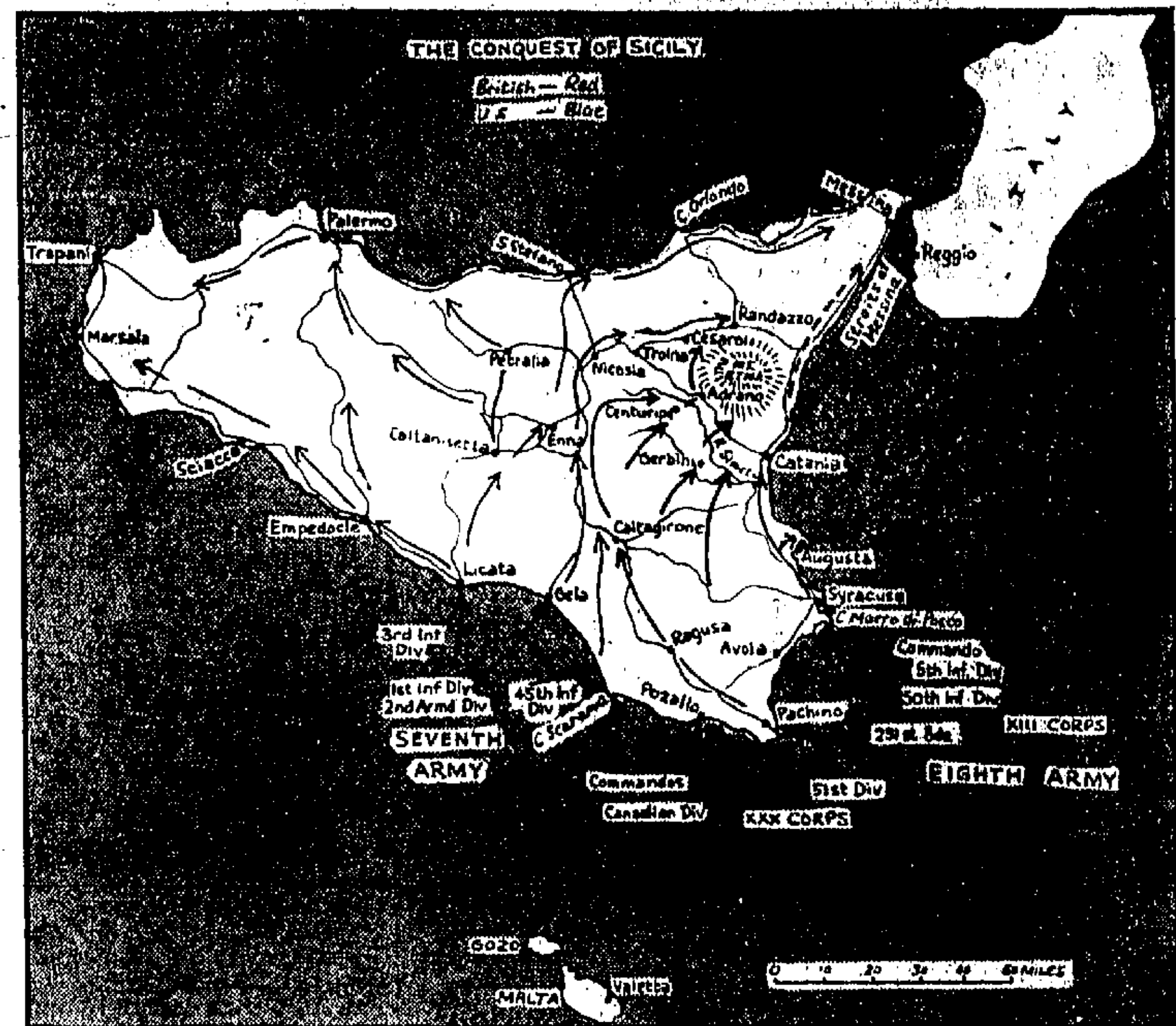
Italy becomes next target
WASHINGTON agreed, but insisted that no more force could be provided than they agreed upon at the "Trident" Conference. The Americans held that none of the operations elsewhere, especially "Overlord" (the main future assault in France), should be prejudiced by more vigorous action in the Mediterranean. This reservation was to cause keen anxiety during the landing at Salerno.

Gen. Eisenhower and his principal commanders now agreed that Italy should be the next and immediate target. They still preferred to land first on the coast, because they were short of landing-craft and planes, but for the first time they too began to favour the direct attack on Naples. This was so far from our newly-won air bases in Sicily that it would much reduce the fighter cover for the landing. None the less Naples soon became the centre of all thoughts. The chance of quickly crushing Italy seemed to justify delaying operations against Burma; and the Admiralty stopped the assault shipping for India from leaving the Mediterranean.

On July 22 the British Chiefs of Staff urged their American colleagues to plan the direct attack on Naples on the assumption that extra shipping and aircraft carriers would be available. The Americans took a different view. While agreeing to the attack, they adhered to their original decision that no reinforcements from America should be sent to Gen. Eisenhower for this or any other purpose. He should do the best he could with what he had. Moreover, they insisted that three of his heavy bomber groups should be withdrawn to Britain.

Three German divisions
THE progress made in Sicily clarified the scene. Meanwhile Allied Air Forces were harrying the enemy communications and airfields in Southern Italy, and the port of Naples. On July 19 a strong force of American bombers attacked the railway yards and airport at Rome. Havoc was wrought, and the shock was severe.

In Sicily itself the Americans were advancing steadily. Under the spirited leadership of Gen. Patton, Palermo was taken on July 22, and by the end of the month the Americans had reached the line Nicotri-S. Stefano. Their 3rd Division, its task in Western Sicily completed, had been brought in to support the coastal drive, while the 9th Division was brought over from Africa, where, like our 78th, it had been in reserve.



Conflict thus arose. The American Chiefs of Staff did not believe that the conquest of Italy would threaten Germany, and they may have also feared that the Germans would withdraw and that we should find ourselves hitting the air. They did not think there was much to be gained by bombing Southern Germany from airfields in Tunisia, and they wanted all efforts against Germany to be concentrated on the shortest route across the English Channel, although nothing could happen there for 10 months.

The British Chiefs of Staff pointed out that the Washington Conference had expressly said that the elimination of Italy from the war was one of the prime Allied objects. The attack on Naples, now given the code-name of "Avalanche," was the best means of accomplishing this, and the collapse of Italy would increase enormously the chances of the cross-Channel invasion being not only successful but decisive.

Portad Chief of the A.S. Staff, emphasised that the full-scale attack on German industry, particularly on factories producing fighters, could only be effective with the help of the Italian airfields. Their possession would therefore be a great contribution to a successful invasion of France. The Americans remained unmoved.

However, most of the forces to be employed in "Avalanche" were British, and we resolved to do everything in our power to ensure its success. To overcome the weakness in long-range fighters the Admiralty allocated four escort-carriers and a light fleet carrier to support the landing, and the Air Ministry gave Gen. Eisenhower three of our bomber squadrons which had been due for early withdrawal.

The fall of Mussolini
WHILE these somewhat sharp discussions were in progress the scene was completely transformed by the fall of Mussolini on July 25. The argument for invading Italy seemed overwhelming. As will be seen, the Germans reacted very quickly, and our invasion, and particularly the attack on Naples, was not greatly eased. "Avalanche" only just succeeded, and it was fortunate that we had provided additional British sea and air power.

The risks would have been further reduced if the extra shipping which we considered essential to accelerate the build-up after landing there had been accorded. In this we could not carry American opinion with us, and before the operation began many American ships were withdrawn and some of the British assault shipping was also released to India.

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We must now return to the Sicilian battlefield. The brilliant capture of Centuripe by our newly arrived 78th Division marked the last phase. Catania fell on Aug. 5, and thereafter the whole British line swung forward to the southern and western slopes of Mount Etna. The U.S. 1st Division took Troina on Aug. 6 after a stiff fight, and their 9th Division, passing through the 1st, entered Cassaro on the 8th.

Along the north coast the U.S. 45th Division, followed by their 3rd Division, reached Cape Orlando on Aug. 10, with the aid of two small but skilful out-flanking amphibious operations. After the capture of Randazzo on the 13th the enemy broke contact all along the front, and under cover of their strong anti-aircraft defences of the Messina Straits, escaped during the following nights to the mainland.

The race for Messina
OUR armies raced for Messina. Enemy demolitions on the coastal road from Catania slowed up the Eighth Army, and by a narrow margin the prize fell to the Americans, who entered it on Aug. 16. Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

17 Aug. 43. The following facts are of interest. Sicily invaded July 10. Messina entered Aug. 16. Island taken in 38 days. Sicily has coastline 600 miles and area 10,000 square miles. Island is heavily fortified with concrete pill-boxes and wire.

Axis garrison: Italian, nine divisions. German, four divisions, equalling 13 divisions; total forces: Italian 315,000, German 90,000, making total 405,000 soldiers. Our forces: Seventh Army, six divisions, including airborne division; Eighth Army, seven divisions, including airborne and armoured brigades, making Allied total 13 divisions.

It can be assumed that all Italian forces in island on July 10 have been destroyed, though a few battered units may have escaped to mainland. And later: Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister 17 Aug. 43. By 10 a.m. this morning, Aug. 17, 1943, the last German soldier was flung out of Sicily and the whole island is now in our hands.

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Less Drinking In Britain, But More People Get Drunk

(By A Special Correspondent)

THOUGH less liquor is being consumed in Britain than for many years, cases of drunkenness have markedly increased. This is particularly so in the Midlands and North of England, where increases of up to 800 percent have been recorded in police reports. Magistrates, police chiefs and social workers have come to the conclusion that lack of sustaining food is the main cause. Britons just can't take it!

A medical authority told me that he was largely in agreement with those who blamed Britain's unbalanced diet for the increase in drunkenness. "Our diet is woefully short of protein," he said. "Protein builds up resistance to infection, repairs body tissues, supplies energy. Without it, the body is weak and cannot resist disease. It is not that we get in a worse

is not enough for a day." And then he made another point: "This country has been living on its nerves for the last couple of years," he said. "Much of the population is drugging itself with phenobarbitone and such things to keep going. It takes very little beer to make people drunk under such conditions." When figures have been booked down to show the incidence of drunkenness, a peculiar fact emerges.

Highest numbers were recorded during last year's rainiest spells, when workers would otherwise have been enjoying themselves in the open. Magistrates, police and social workers are alarmed that such a phenomenal increase in drunkenness should be recorded at a time when the licensed trade is complaining of dwindling returns. Frequently they say: "We are losing money, but we are not getting any more drunk."

Here is an extract from the report of Chief Constable W. E. Schofield, of Oldham, Lancs., where last year's 150 drunkenness cases were 50 more than in 1940, and double those of 1948. "An increase was first noticed in May, when the gravity of beer was changed, and it may be that some are detrimentally affected by the stronger brew. Less inebriants are being consumed, however. This condition may be due to lack of bodily resistance."

It would not be to our credit if British workers were again reduced to a state where they are unable to adjust their drinking habits to avoid drunkenness. The higher figures are a challenge to legislators, magistrates, police and social workers. Police officials say this should be a warning to the public to drink more responsibly and to eat more protein-rich food.



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	Osaka & Kobe		
"YOCHOW"	Yokohama & Nagoya	5 p.m.	16th Oct.
	Osaka & Kobe		
"POYANG"	Singapore & Penang & Belawan	5 p.m.	18th Oct.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	20th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	20th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m.	24th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	25th Oct.
"ANSHUN"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m.	28th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPH"	Tientsin	4 p.m.	9th Oct.
"POYANG"	Brunei	10th Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	p.m.	11th Oct.
"YOCHOW"	Bangkok	14th Oct.	
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	15th Oct.	
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"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Nov.

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Sails	Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
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G. "PELEUS"	do	15th Oct.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	15th Oct.
G. "ANTILLOCHUS"	do	28th Oct.
G. "ANCHISES"	do	5th Nov.
G. "ANTYANAX"	do	8th Nov.
G. "PATROCLUS"	13th Oct.	17th Oct.
G. "ASCANUS"	21st Oct.	29th Nov.
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"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 28th Oct.
"BENORUACHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	7th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	9th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	24th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp.	31st Oct.
"BENORUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg.	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull.	12th Nov.
"BENEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama.	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Mayte, London & Rotterdam.	28th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.

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COLUMBIA Copperplate Pencils HB and B \$32 per gross, \$3 per dozen, \$0.30 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post".

Talks On Payments Balances

Geneva, Oct. 8.

The 31-nation conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has begun discussions on trade restrictions and the balance of payments position.

Mr. J. Melander, of Norway, who is the conference chairman, said the discussions had shown so far that member countries were very concerned with the maintenance of quantitative restrictions for balance of payments reasons and regarded such restrictions as a method of carrying out an economic policy.

He declared that import restrictions were bound to remain in force for some time. Mr. Willard Thorpe, the United States delegate, said that the dollar shortage problem which confronted many countries today, although more complex, was acute and more diffused. He thought that in spite of the existing uncertainties, discrimination could be substantially removed and significant progress made toward convertibility.—Reuter.

Clothing Prices Reduced

New York, Oct. 8.

Howard Clothes, one of America's large makers and retailers of men's clothing, have announced price reductions for its entire line.

All-worsted and woolen suits and all-woolen and worsted overcoats, which formerly sold for \$47.95 in 50 retail stores, were marked down to \$39.95. Similar reductions were made for a wide variety of clothing.

The Company said it decided to cut prices now despite the fact that lower wool prices will apply to next season's manufacture.—Associated Press.

WORLD CAN DO WITHOUT PERSIA OIL SUPPLIES

—Says Mr Stokes

Washington, Oct. 9.

Mr Richard Stokes, British Lord Privy Seal, who conducted the oil negotiations in Teheran in the Summer, declared in an interview published here today that the world could manage without Persian oil.

But it was absurd that the Abadan refinery should be wantonly thrown away, he said.

He made the statements in an interview in London with the United States News and World Report, a weekly news magazine published in Washington.

Asked what Britain would do if her appeal to the United Nations Security Council did not succeed, he replied, "We must wait and see."

He defended the record of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which, he said, had "very definitely" contributed to Persia's welfare and he dismissed allegations that Britain was responsible for corruption and bribery in Iran.

Mr Stokes said that Britain had never questioned Persia's right to nationalise the oil industry but she objected to the break of a contract which had its basis in international law.

Britain had always been prepared to negotiate a new agreement between the Oil Company and Persia. "What the Iranians have done is not nationalisation but expropriation," he said.

QUITE WRONG: Asked if he expected oil refineries in Persia to become less important as other countries developed their own refineries, Mr Stokes replied, "It is difficult to answer the question about refineries but I would point out that world consumption of oil products has shown a staggering increase since the war and I see no reason why it should cease."

"If the world has to do without Persian oil, it can and will do so."

"Those Persians are quite wrong, of course, who thought the drying up of their supplies would bring industry in Britain to a standstill."

"British industries have not been affected,"—Reuter.

Trains Of Tomorrow

London, Oct. 8.

Special "family" coaches may be provided on Britain's trains of the future.

The coaches would make travelling easier for people with children.

This is one of the suggestions made by Mr F. C. C. Curtis, Railway Executive architect. In a report on coach design, published by the British Transport Commission, he forecasts improvements.

"These," Mr Curtis says, "may be for the large family travelling with children, parties large and small, for people who seek company, and those who do not."

He adds: "Observation cars, smoking lounges, perhaps even cinema coaches might be introduced."

—London Express Service.

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"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTRIDGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	26th October	28th November
"CARTRIDGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SURAT"	18th October	London & Continent
"MAIDENHEAD"	17th October	—
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	12th October	London & Continent

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"OHLA"	due 9th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 11th Oct.	for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, & P. Gulf
"PENTAKOTA"	due 14th Oct.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore & Saigon
	sails 17th Oct.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO. LTD.

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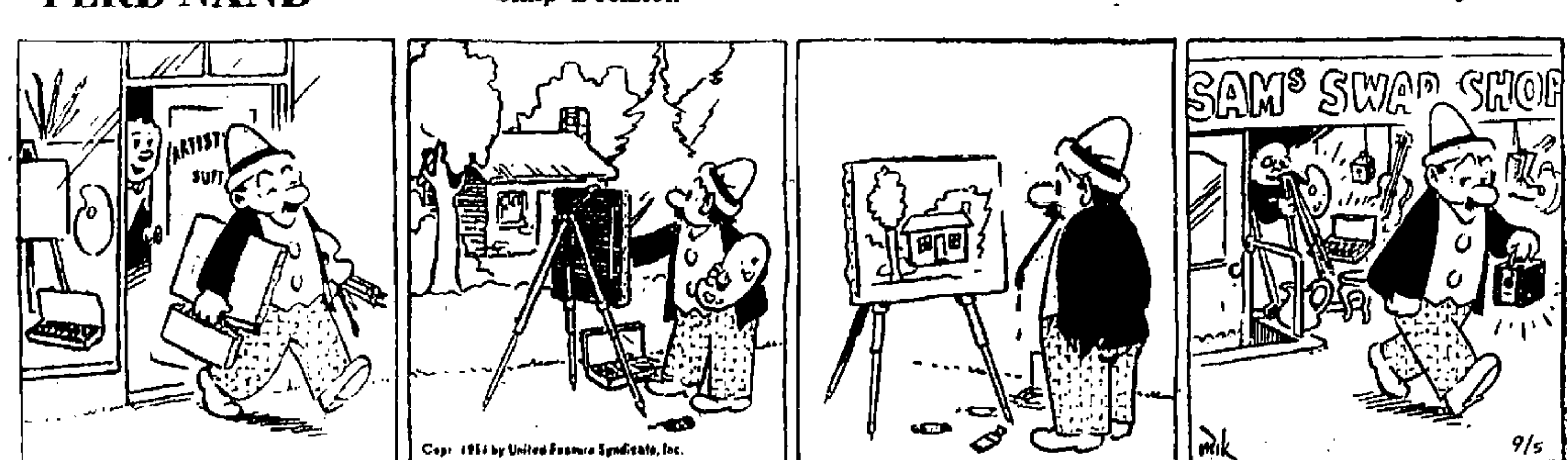
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Post-War Britons Smoke Less

Amsterdam, Oct. 7. Britain is one of the few countries to show a drop in tobacco consumption since the war, Mr E. Mortensen, of the Food and Agricultural Organization, told the World Tobacco Congress here.

He said that high taxes and retail prices were the probable cause of Britain's 20 per cent decrease in the 1946-1949 period. Consumption is still above pre-war level.

American exports of tobacco to Britain—about three quarters of the total in the 1930's—were now topped by Commonwealth exports, Mr Mortensen added. He said this was partly due to the expansion of flue-cured tobacco in South Africa.

Britain and the U.S.A. were the chief exporters of cigarettes. In 1949 Britain exported 20 per cent of her total production against 15 per cent before the war.

Americans smoke twice as much as most other peoples. They smoked 4,150 grammes per head of population in 1950 compared with Britain's 1,990 grammes per head.—London Express Service.

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US Consumption Of Wool

Washington, Oct. 8. July consumption of raw wool on the woollen and worsted systems averaged 6.5 million pounds per week, the lowest figure in 11 years, the Government reported.

Carpet wool consumption dropped to 600,000 pounds per week and apparel wool to 6.1 million pounds.

July consumption was 10 per cent below July 1949, the report said.—Associated Press.



BRILLIANT BRITON'S LONE MISSION TO WASHINGTON

Death Of Mr Albert Camidge

Mr Reginald Albert Camidge, formerly Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, died suddenly in Colombo on October 1, according to news received in the Colony. He is survived by his wife and married daughter who are in Colombo.

The late Mr. Camidge who was about 60 years of age, retired last year. Prior to the Second World War, he served with the Chartered Bank here, first as a junior and later as manager and was in the Colony for about 20 years.

During the Japanese occupation of Hongkong, Mr. Camidge was imprisoned for 20 months and on his release was interned in Stanley Camp together with his wife.

On liberation Mr. and Mrs. Camidge proceeded on a tour to London from where he was transferred to Colombo where he had settled down upon retirement.

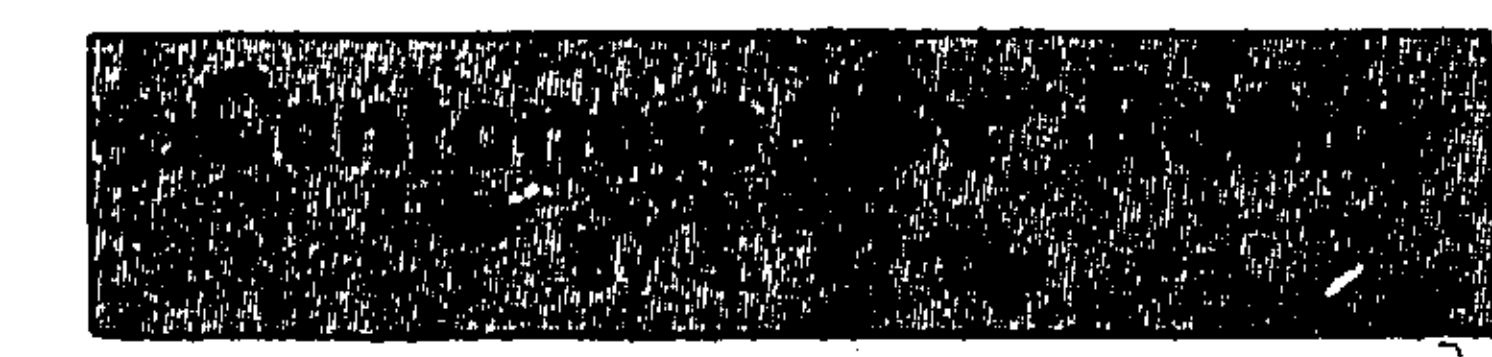
Huge Crowds Visit The Peak

Today is the Chung Yung or the "Double Nine" Festival, one of the main festivals in the Chinese calendar connected with ancestor worship.

Huge crowds could be seen queuing up in Garden Road for the Peak Tram to the Peak this morning. At one time the line of people stretched from the Tram Station to the bottom of Garden Road, and special Police were on duty to keep order.

It is a belief among the Chinese that visits to high land on this day will bring them good fortune for the rest of the year.

Several additional buses have been put into service between the Vehicular Ferry bus terminus and Aberdeen, while in Kowloon a number of buses were added to Routes 5, 9 and 13. Seven more buses on Route 11 A are travelling from Prince Edward Road, near Flower Market Street, to Ngau Chi Wan, to enable people to reach the cemeteries.



The fiftieth in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr. S. K. Lee will be given this evening at 6.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

- Lesson 50
- Banking reference to page 276, "Cantonese Simplified":
- Vocabulary:
531. (1)存款 - Money. Fund.
532. (1)存 - To keep. To deposit.
- To remain. To exist.
533. (1)活期 - To live. Living. Lively. Active.
534. (1)定期 - Benefit. Advantage.
535. (1)利息 - Interest.
536. (1)一百 - One hundredth. A cent.
- Combinations:
1. (1)存款 (2)定期 - To deposit money. A deposit.
2. (1)存款 (2)活期 - To deposit money. A deposit.
3. (1)存款 (2)定期 - To deposit money. A deposit.
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Bartering His Brains For Atom Secrets

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 8.

A modest bespectacled Briton has come on a lone mission to Washington to barter his brains for America's atom secrets.

He is 42-year-old Dr William George Penney, of West Norwood, London. Highly-placed Americans last night rated him as "easily the best mind in the world on atom and hydrogen bomb research."

To get his services they would pay him five times the £3,000 a year he gets from the British Government.

But for purely patriotic reasons Bill Penney has turned down every tempting dollar offer to get him to emigrate with his wife Joan and two sons.

He said the only way the Americans can get his services is by coming into a full-scale atom partnership with Britain. Bill Penney's reputation is so high that Americans consider him one of the world's greatest atom scientists. Their own atom secrets cost them billions of dollars.

The United States' atom chiefs were impressed by Dr Penney seven years ago. He put up some ingenious ideas in the secret Los Alamos laboratories in New Mexico where the first atom bombs were designed during the war.

OW. APPARATUS. Before the gigantic trial of the atom bomb at Bikini against warships, scores of uniformed United States scientists spent weeks setting up costly chromium-plated equipment to measure blast, heat and atomic rays.

Dr Penney, flannel-trousered and tousle-haired, quietly put up an apparatus of his own design.

After the bomb was exploded, throwing millions of tons of radioactive water out of Bikini's lagoon, the scientists excitedly examined their records. The streamlined equipment had failed completely.

Dr Penney examined his own apparatus. It had worked. The Americans had to base estimates on their bomb's power in naval warfare almost entirely on his findings.

Since the war's end Dr Penney has worked on defence projects at Fort Halseard, an air-covered castle built against Napoleon's threatened invasion of England 140 years ago.

He carried the title "Chief Superintendent of Armaments Research," which means officially that he is responsible for administering a huge department.

Fortunately for Britain, Dr Penney has not been used in his desk job. He has no special talents, he admits.

Paymaster's department has been taken over by Admiral

Patrick Black, so that Dr Penney can get on with his experiments. What he has achieved is a secret. But the Americans believe it is something sensational.

The United States atom chief, Gordon Dean, told me in Washington last week, "We believe Britain has now made a discovery in the atomic weapons field which would greatly help us."

In pre-war days Dr Penney was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at London's Imperial College. The plunge into war brought out his exceptional talent for weapons work. Now he has been turned into a temporary diplomat.

FIRST OBJECTIVE

First concession he hopes to gain in Washington is permission for Britain to use an American range for firing her first atom bomb.

This request has been turned down previously by the United States defence chiefs. The "no" was so firm that the Government began building a testing ground in Australia.

If Bill Penney gets them to change minds he will save the British taxpayer £2,000,000 and 18 months of effort on this project alone.

Last night's news from America suggests that Dr Penney is making headway.

It seems to be more than a coincidence that while he is in Washington a powerful group of Senators has decided for the first time to press in Congress for a fuller atomic partnership with Britain.

\$1,000 JUNK CONFISCATED

A \$1,000 junk and cargo worth \$24,340 were confiscated by Mr R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon this morning when he also found Leung Ching \$500 for attempting to export prohibited goods and carrying cargo on a fishing junk.

Inspector Dewar said that at 6.30 a.m. on Sunday last, a Chinese detective found accused in the junk inside the harbour boom off Shamshuipo. The accused said he was going to Macao.

In a false bottom of the boat the detective found 98 boxes of welding rods, 100 lbs of welding flux, 27 kerosene tins of grease, 57 rolls of photographic paper and three kerosene tins of unidentified powder.

Mossadegh In New York

(Continued from Page 1)

liberty which should prevail among all nations."

Dr Mossadegh, who spent the entire trip in bed, was flanked by his doctor son and nurse daughter while he spoke to newsmen. Immediately after he finished, he was whisked to Mr Entezam's limousine and left for New York Hospital, where he will remain in seclusion until Thursday, when he is scheduled to appear before the Security Council.

The Iranian deputy premier, Mr Hussain Fatahi, told the United Press here today that Iran "is always willing to negotiate with Britain in the framework of our nationalisation law." He said Iran had wanted to keep negotiations going all the time, but "Britain broke them off without any pretext."

Mr Fatahi expressed the hope that American public opinion would support Iran's "justified position" in the oil controversy.—United Press.

Iraq Premier In London



The Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri Pasha Es Said (left) arrives at No. 10 Downing Street for a luncheon appointment with Mr Attlee, Britain's Prime Minister. — London Express.

Cafe Disturbance: Man Fined \$150

A disturbance in the Cock and Pullet Restaurant, Duddell Street, last night had a sequel before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when Guilhermie Jose Chau, aged 33, of Room 31, Union Hotel, of Macao, was charged with assaulting PC2829; assaulting Shun Yun-cheung, manager of the Cock and Pullet; and behaving in a disorderly manner in the restaurant with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Chau denied the first charge and pleaded guilty to the second and third.

On the first charge, Chief Insp. E. G. Wheeler, for the prosecution offered no evidence as the constable was absent. The PC appeared later and informed the Court that he had proceeded on duty almost immediately. The charge was withdrawn.

Insp. Wheeler told the Court that the defendant had a quarrel with a young lady with whom he was living. She went to the Cock and Pullet last night and while there had a feeling that the defendant was outside. Defendant had consumed a quantity of liquor and it was alleged that he went to the restaurant to find the girl with the intention of having a quarrel.

FACE SLAPPED. The girl ran out and tried to get away. She ran back in again and defendant tried to stop her and slapped her face. The management tried to prevent him from going into the restaurant and in the course of the scene and in an attempt to arrest defendant PC 2829 was struck in the face by him. Other police arrived and the defendant was taken into custody.

Insp. Wheeler pointed out that he asked the young lady if she wished to prefer a charge against Chau and she replied in the negative. He also asked her if she wanted to go to Court to give evidence for the defendant and she said yes. The defendant then told the girl that he did not want her to appear in Court.

The prosecuting officer added that the defendant and the girl were not now living in harmony. His Worship remarked that in future cases of this nature, the woman should appear in Court, adding that a woman who did not wish to attend Court could be bound over for preventive justice.

Quoting from a saying by Thackeray, namely "Women are at the bottom of all trouble," Mr Lo fined Chau \$100 or one month on the second count and \$50 or ten days for disorderly behaviour. He was also bound over in \$500 for one year.

Shun Yun-cheung, who has an extensive legal knowledge, told the Court that he was not satisfied for compensation.

Lorry Driver's Dangerous Action

When a case of dangerous driving at the junction of Lower Albert Road and Garden Road came before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning, Mr T. E. Clunie, Divisional Superintendent of Traffic, remarked that the defendant, a lorry driver, drove "like a madman."

Mr Clunie pointed out that frequent accidents had occurred by overtaking a bus at a corner and trying to get in the stream of traffic with speed.

Defendant, Tang Chi, driver of lorry 6648, admitted a charge of dangerous driving by overtaking a stationary bus near the junction of Lower Albert Road and Garden Road.

Mr Clunie said that defendant had a long record from 1948 to 1951.

On reading the record card, the Magistrate remarked that the defendant seemed to have behaved better during the first half of this year.

Defendant stated that he had a mother, wife and daughter to support and he depended on driving for his living.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250 or two months and ordered his licence to be endorsed.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Tarnus. 2. Shakespeare's "As You Like It." 3. The palm of handbreadth, the foot and the cubit (from the elbow to the tip of the mid-finger). 4. The Iberian Peninsula. 5. Instrument for measuring the "kip" or inclination of the earth's magnetic field. 6. Florida.

Tailor Pleads Guilty To Manslaughter

Yuen Chow-pun, 33, tailor, was sentenced to nine months by the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Gould, in the Criminal Sessions this morning, when he pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his cousin, Yuen Pak-kwan, at Ng. 76 Fuk Wing Street on June 23 last.

Yuen was originally charged with murder to which he pleaded not guilty. His plea of guilty to manslaughter was accepted by the Crown.

Mr M. Morley-John, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, assisted by Det. Sub-Insps. E. P. Grace. Mr A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr Charles Ying, appeared for the accused.

The Prosecutor said accused lived with his parents. Sometime in 1948 deceased, who was accused's cousin, and his family came to live with them.

On June 23, accused's father saw a basin of water standing on a trestle outside the doorway of deceased's cubicle being knocked over. Deceased's wife started to mop up the water, helped by accused's wife. Deceased saw this going on and said more water should be poured on the floor, adding that it was the duty of the principal tenant (accused's father) to clean up.

When accused's father said he was the principal tenant, deceased picked up a stool and struck the former on the head, rendering him unconscious. Accused who was on the premises went up to the deceased and a quarrel started. The quarrel led to a push and a fight ensued. There was no evidence, said the Prosecutor, that accused had anything in his hands at the time. The two men disappeared lighting into the rear cubicle. Accused's younger brother who saw the start of the fight later saw accused holding deceased's face downwards and stabbing him with a scissors blade.

ELEVEN WOUNDS

The Police were later called and both accused and deceased were sent to hospital where upon arrival deceased was found to be dead.

According to medical evidence, the Prosecutor said, there were 11 wounds on deceased's body, and any one of four of those wounds was fatal.

Pleading in mitigation for the accused, Mr Clifford said the background of the case centred on the old man, father of the accused, who brought up deceased from the age of 10 and educated him to be a Chinese doctor. The reason was that deceased's father, who was his own brother, was an opium addict and had a large family to support and was therefore unable to bring up all of his own family.

Accused's father was in many ways ill repaid for his kindness by the deceased, said Defence Counsel. The deceased was bad tempered and lost no opportunity to take it out with members of the family.

TYPICAL EXAMPLE

The incident described by the Prosecutor was significant as being a typical example of how deceased behaved. It was a small fact, Defence Counsel said, but it was significant of the bullying swaggering attitude of the deceased. He did not want to speak ill of the dead, Mr Clifford said, but it was necessary and important to show how it fitted into this jigsaw puzzle.

Accused, who was sick was resting on his bed at the time of the incident. He was suffering from kidney trouble and his legs were swollen.

When accused's father remonstrated with the deceased, the former in return got sworn at and hit on the head with a stool. Accused seeing this went up and joined in the quarrel. A fight followed. The two men disappeared into a dark room and from there onwards, Defence Counsel submitted, there was a pause in the evidence.

There was a large number of unexplained facts, for instance, blood was found on another blade of scissors.

Mr Clifford alleged that deceased was the first person who had picked up a weapon with which he grabbed at accused, who dodged and the blade struck accused in the thigh. It caused a deep wound.

Defence Counsel submitted that all the stab wounds in the deceased's front were shallow wounds with the exception of one in his abdominal area, which was that

Living Language

Why we say To pay through the nose.

In the middle ages when, as now, wars had to be paid for, it was often very bad policy for a private citizen to become wealthy, or even to put on a show of being wealthy, for the king or his barons would quickly find a way to tax his wealth out of him. If all else failed his nose would be slit to make him disagreeable to his wealth. Hence came the expression "to pay through the nose."

Mail Notices

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

By Air
Malaya, India, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Indo-China, India, France, French North Africa, Great Britain, 5 p.m. Air France. Philippines, 5 p.m. Air France. C.A.A. By Surface
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. H.K.A./N.W.A.L.

Wednesday, October 10

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 9 a.m. via P.A.L. Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A. Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T. U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A. India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A. By Surface
Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S. Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.

Thursday, October 11

Macao, 1 p.m. - 5 p.m., as Tal Loy/Tak Shing. Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A. Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T. U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A. India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A. By Surface
Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C. Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S. Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.

Friday, October 12

Macao, 1 p.m. - 5 p.m., as Tal Loy/Tak Shing.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A.

Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.

U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A.

India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.

By Surface

Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.

Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S.

Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A.

Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.

U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A.

India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.

By Surface

Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.

Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S.

Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A.

Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.

U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A.

India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.

By Surface

Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.

Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S.

Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A.

Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.

U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. P.A.A.

India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.

By Surface

Japan, Korea, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.

Siam, Burma